S. F.A.I.E.D. PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Stein Machinery for Screw Propeller Slooping Nav." will be received at this department until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the eighth of Soptember next, for the complete construction of the steam machinery and appendages, and placing the same on board, for each of the screw sloops of war building at the U.S. may yards at Portamenth, N. H., New York, Philadelphia, and Gosport in accordance with the

ROPOSALS will also be received at the same time and place for the machinery and appendages, and placing the same on board of the acrew sloops of war building at the navy yards at Boston, lastlephis, and Penascola under the specifications and conditions to stated, with variations in the following particulars, viz. et. Horse power 750 at, at least, 80 revolutions per minute.

1. The total weight for machinery, appendages, believe and water hem, bunkers, tools, spare pieces, and coal must not exceed 310 or 2,240 pounds each. The lought occupied by the engines and ers will commence 14 feet abuft the mainmast, and thence extend ravial adstance of 45 feet.

nement of the Public Sales Notice of the Postpo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the public

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION, INTELLIGENCE, AND GENERAL LAND AGENCY—GEORGE PARSAM. Office on Main street, next door to the Banking House of Cole-Sunner, & Co., In Crosse, Wisconsin.

I am prepared to buy, sell, or give information with regard to farms, farming; or pine lands; to locate government lands, either with land warrants or money, in Wisconsin or Minnesota; to nation to the selling or leasing of faints, lots, dwelling-houses, or other property on commission; to make collections, pay taxes, examine titles, collect rent, &c., &c.

collect rent, &c., &c.

Perticular attention given to LOANING MONEY, which I guaranty to loan or real estate worth three times the amount of money found, and secure to the owner from ten to twelve per cent. Interest paid annually. Security or real estate to Wisconsin and Minnesola is more secure than in New York, for the reason that lands are advancing from 25 to 100 per cent. every year. Interest legal, in Wisconsin, as high as 12 per cent, and in Minnesola there is no usury law.

All business and letters of inquiry promptly attended to, and return reinitied, by mail or express, to any part of the country.

Feb 17—6m

He refers to the following gentlemen: Hon C. C. Washburne M. C.

T. J. & W. M. GALT'S STEAM FIRE-WOOD

Miles and general Fuel Dopot.—Having taking the entire grounds known as Van Nessel wharf, not of Seventscuth street, and erected thereon our steam fire wood mile, we see prepared to manufacture our unrivalled sawed and split wood, which so effectually combines economy and convenience, being a saving to the consumer of thirty-secret ceute in the sawing alone, to say nothing of the sanonyance of wood-sawyers or of the time consumed by servants in endeavoring to mail those interminable knots with which one; cellar is filled at the close of a season.

All wood purchased of un warranted to

In our end department we cannot be surpassed, as we purchase hone but the best article, prepared by the best miners in this coun-ty. Our coal is all perfectly screened and housed from the weather, enabling us to deliver in good order at any scales of the year. T. J. & W. M. GALT. Offices zorthwest corner of 12th and Catreets, one square south of canayivania avenue, and foot of 17th atreet.

July 14—dif

ATIONAL PHILOSOPHY IN HISTORY AND IN SYSTEM, by A. C. Fraser. Edinburgh, 1858. \$1.

1144 Hours with the Frechinkers. London. 87 conts.

Twelve Lectures to the Men of Liverpool. Liverpoid, 1856. 50 cts.

Iland Book of Political Economy. London, 1858. 63 cents.

A Selection of English Synonyms. London, 1858. 83.

Incicionario da Lingua Tupy chamada lingua geral dos indigenas do Resail. Leiping. \$1.25.

Practical Guide to Italian Conversation, with a vocabulary. Leip. \$2, \$1.25.

Practical Guide to Italian Conversation, with a vocabulary. Leip. 82, 81.28.

The Great Zelipse of March 15, 1558. Landon. 3 cents. The Great Zelipse of March 15, 1558. Landon. 3 cents. Grapol's Sources of the Roman Cavil Law. London. 81.50. Eliquette for Ladies and Gentleman. London. 50 cents. La Conspiration Resea de 1829. London. 1858. 37 cents. La France on Playster of Pariston Research 1829. London 1858. 37 cents. La France on Playster 1858. 37 cents. La France on Playster Landon, 1858. 37 cents. July 29

THE LONDON STAGE, COMPLETE IN FOUR

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 95.

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

CAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRE

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, WASH-INGTON BRANCH -TUESDAY, JUNE 16, trains will leave

Naw York, April 19, 1858. Data Six: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color. About the time of my strival in the United States at was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original bue. I consider your restorative as a very wondorful invention, quite officaciona as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours, truly,
Dr. Wood. S. THALBERG.

Wolch Newspaper Office, 13 Nassau street, April 12, 1858.
Froz. O. J. Woon: Dear sir: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color; but to her as well as my surprise, after a few week's trial, it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the bair. I strongly recommend the above restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their bair. CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 28, 1857.

above restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair. CHARLES CARDEW.

Nwy Yous, July 25, 1857.

Prox. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever waw. Since using your Hair Restorative in hair and whiskers, which were almost while, have gradually grown dark, and I now feel confident that a few more applications will reduce them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all daudroif and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

Prox. Wood: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was first becoming baid, and that cried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your restorative in Junuary last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. B began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully received in the original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully receivement its use to all. J. B. 1928.

Curcaco, Ill., May I, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a put, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent, more in proportion than the small, retails for two dellars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent, more in proportion, and retails for all.

O. J. WOOD & O., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Were Railing Establishment,) and II4 Market street, May 13—dim

TNTERESTING TO LADIES.—When in the course

May 13—dim

Interesting to Ladies.—When in the course of human events ladies and gentlemen lose one of their greatest natural attractions—a fine head of hair—it becomes a matter of serious importance, and the question is, What shall we do to stop the hair from falling off and restore its vigor and beauty? In reply to this query we beg to say try Dr. Harrie's Hair Fromuter and Improver. A few applications will stop the hair falling or breaking, remove dandruff, keep the scolp obean and white, and impart freshness and vigor to the hair; and, although you may have been baid twenty years, the continued use of it two months will insure you a luxuriant head of hair. Call and get a buttle, and, if not satisfied after the second application, return it and get the price paid.

Ask for Dr. Harris's Hair Promoter and Improver. Sold in Richmond by

Corner Maine and 12th and Main and Wall streets.

Sold in Washington by Z. D. GHAMA, druggist, Pennsylvania avenué, near 7th street, and D. M. CLARK, 4½ street and Poon. ayo. uc. May 21—2m

WANTED—A Physician or Lawyer, with a cash an established weekly paper, Rural Sculherner. This is a rare opportunity to ambark in a increasive husiness, in connection with their procession in a fourthing county town, while, at the zame, he can meet thoroughly establish himself in his profession. Apply to RICHARD RUWARDS.

Box 1027, Baltunore, A copy of the paper will be sent to any person wishing to see it.

June 5

MRS. KINGSFORD'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG 1.ADF83, No. 416 F street, Washington, D. C.—The expresses of this school will be resumed October 1, 1888. Circuisra, including terms, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the above ad-dress.

TRA WIDE BLACK BEREGES for Shawls, Mantles, Insters, &c. filack tirenatine Berege Rick Twinted Silk. With all other kinds of first class Mourning Goods constantly on land. So pieces wide and narrow best Hank English Crapes. New supplies from the North and East daily. New supplies from the North and East daily. One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is overcharged.

A vicit to our establishment incurs no obligation to purchase. PERRY & BROTHER. "Central Blooms," west building, June 23—10tdif

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

ones's patent permitation usans
without key.

8. C. HERRING & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, sorner Murray at., New York.
F. COYLE & Co., Agents
Washington, D. C.
B. W. KNOWLES, Agent
Richmond, Virginia.

SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, marcan credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR JULY, 1858.—GREG-ORY & MAURY, Managers, WILMINGTON, DELAWARK. To be drawn under the Superintendence of Commissioners appointed by the

\$35,782.—Lottery f Class 165, for 1858. day, JULY 31, 1858.

78 No. Lottery-13 Drawn Bal

\$37,518 | 1 prize of 10,000 | 1 do 10,000 | 1 do 7,500 | 50 prizes of 7,500 | 50 do 3,000 | 111 do

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Upas Taxs —An exchange says the story that the Upas tree of Java exhales a poisonous aroma, the breathing of which causes death, is now known to be false. The tree itself secretes a juice which is deadly poison, but its aroma or odor is harmless. Strychnine is made from the seeds of a specie of Upas tree. Such is the name of a district the atmosphere of which produces death. This effect is not occasioned by the Upas tree, but by an extinct volcano near Ratar, called Guava Upas. From the old crater and the adjoining valley is exhaled carbonic gas, such as often extinguishes life in this country in old wells and often extinguishes life in this country in old wells and foul places. This deadly atmosphere kills everything that comes within its range—birds, beasts, and even men—and the valley is covered with skelstons. By a confusion of names, the poisonous effects of this deadly valley have been ascribed to the Upas tree, the juice of which is poisonous, and hence the fable in regard to the deadly Bohun Upas tree.

The Dubley Ossenvarory.—The unfortunate quarrel

The Dubler Observatory.—The unfortunate quarrel which has sprung up between the director of the Dudley Observatory, Dr. Gould, and certain of the trustees, has called forth a pamphlet from the scientific council, Processors Henry, Rache, and Pierce, in which it is clearly and ably demonstrated that Dr. Gould has been most shamefully abused by a set of conceited individuals, who seem to have about as much knowledge of astronomy as a pig has of refinement. The pamphlet contains 90 pages, and is an interesting expose of this ridiculous controversy.—Scientific American.

Meruon of Department.

METHOD OF DETECTING DECAY IN TIMBER. -- We less from the Cosmos that a simple method has been adopt n the ship-yards of Venice, from time immemorial, testing the soundness of the timber. A person applials his ear to the middle of one of the ends of the timb while another strikes upon the opposite end. If the wood is sound and of good quality, the blow is very dis-tinctly heard, however long the beam may be. If the wood was disaggregated by decay or otherwise, the bound would be for the most part destroyed.

sound would be for the most part destroyed.

A COMPASSATING CLOCK PREDILIUM.—A clock recently introduced in England has a peculiar compensation glass pendulum, and a barometric contrivance, to prevent the error arising from the density of the atmosphere. The metallic compensation is effected without any friction, by the ascent and descent of two spring levers, with three adjustable weights, and which lengthen or shorten as they rise or fall. The mode of compensating is regulated by a screw in the top of the ball, which, in case of heat, is moved towards the centre of motion of the spring lever, or in the contrary direction in case of cold. The glass rod is attached to the pendulum spring by means of a screw cut on it, and below a glass regulating nut works into a glass screw, cut on the bottom of the pendulum rod.

Onject Glasses.—No object glasses of a larger size than seven inches in diameter have been made of glass manufactured in England; and, notwithstanding the success of some continental opticisms, the procuring of flint glass fit for object lenses of a larger size seems to be still, in a considerable degree, a matter of accident. There is a telescope in the Russian observatory at Dorpat having an object glass of nine inches diameter. Another was prepared for the King of Bavaria of twelve inches diameter. The object glass of Sir James South's large telescope is nearly thirteen inches in diameter, and was executed in Paris, of glass manufactured by Guinaud. The practical difficulties of forming a good achromatic object glass for a telescope of large size are so great that it often costs more than all the rest of the instrument. This arises principally from the extreme difficulty of procuring disks of flint glass above a certain size sufficiently free from veins and imperfections.

Interesting Geological Curiosity.—The editor of the

Interesting Geological Curiostry.—The editor of the Eulaw Observer was lately shown, by Dr. E. F. Bouchelle, a specimen of rock of the primitive order of formation, and of the pentachal order of crystallization, containing in its centre a globule of water, movable and visible. The water is, if there be any truth in geology, one of the oldest drops of water in the universe, far more ancient than the waters of the flood of Noah. To use the language of Dr. Bouchelle, "It is a drop of the waters that covered in darkness the face of the great deep when the earth was without form and void. In other words, this little drop is a portion of the first water that was created during the six days of Genesis, and became entangled among the particles of the rock during the act or process of crystallization. The rock being primitive, or the first of creation, the water also must be primitive."

teriorating while in a moiton state by the evaporation of the most important element, antimony, which action is taking place during the whole time of the manufacture. In order to prevent this change of quality, it is proposed to add nickel, copper, metallic cobatt, and bismuth—the nickel and cobalt being the materials used to give hard-ness, and the copper being the medium by which these substances are caused to unite with the antimony of the

NEWS FROM EUROPE BY THE PERSIA.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT

On the 21st of July, in the House of Commons, the bill from the Lords which admits Jews into Parliament was finally passed by a vote of 129 to 55.

In the House of Commons, on the 22d, a debate took place between Sir C. G. Lewis and Mr. D'Israell, on the financial condition of the country. The former showed that the appropriations were considerably in excess of the estimated revenue for the year, and the latter explained that the actual receipts were largely in excess of his estimates, and fully justified the appropriations that had been made. He believed that the finances of the country had never been in a more healthy condition than at present.

ence to Constantinople, and to declare martial law if necessary.

On the 23d, in the House of Lords, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rejected by a majority of 24.

The India bill was finally passed. The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed a hope that in future the distinctions of caste in India would cease to exist.

The Earl of Derby said government would give indiscriminate and impartial protection to all creeds and religions, but would give no material assistance to any measure for converting the native. He thoughtit would be most undesirable to attempt to remove the distinctions of caste, which were so interwoven with the principles and feelings of the Hindoo.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley stated that between January and the 20th of July 17,000 troops had been sent to India. He added that government was well aware of the great importance of striking an effective and final blow at the insurgents in the course of the ensuing cold season.

Mr. Fortescue asked government whether they intended to adhere to or depart from the policy of their predecessors with respect to the right of visiting ships suspected of slave trading, and asked what course they intended to pursue on that subject.

Mr. Fitzgerald replied that the matter was under the consideration of government, but he could not be expected to state what course they would take under direum-

Mr. Fitzgerald replied that the matter was under the consideration of government, but he could not be expected to state what course they would take under circumstances which had not yet occurred. He had, however, every hope and belief from the language of the American government and the American ambassador that a satisfactory conclusion would be arrived at.

Lord Palmerston considered this reply unsatisfactory. More information ought to be given. From what had been stated by the United States minister, he considered there had been some completed transaction. He therefore asked what pretensions had been given up or what right conceded.

right conceded.

Mr. Disraeli said there had been communications arr. Disraell said there had been communications between the two governments respecting the alleged acts of British cruisers, and these communications were now in abeyance. During that abeyance the government of the United States had made a friendly overture that her Majesty's government should offer to the United States a plan for their consideration, which should accomplish all the objects that both governments had a view of the consideration. pain for their consideration, which should accomplish all the objects that both governments had in view—namely, to put down the slave trade without producing misunder-standing. Her Majesty's government had accepted that offer, and they were now engaged in the consideration of a plan which they believed would satisfactorily accomplish all the objects that both parties desired. [Cheers.]

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

[From the London Daily News, July 23.]

[From the London Daily News, July 23.]

The news brought by the telegram received yesterday evening is of an important and satisfactory character. Sir Hugh Rose has retaken Gwalior. The place was entered by our troops on the 20th of June, after a severe fight of four hours. This intelligence comes from Madras under date the 25th of June.

It will be recollected that the rebels, dislodged from Calpee by Sir Hugh Rose, had moved in a body 13,000 strong upon Gwalior, the capital of our faithful ally. Scindia. This was in the last week of May. On the 1st of June they were before Gwalior. Scindia gave them battle, but with most disastrous results. Of his own army 7,000 joined the mutineers; the Maharajah fled from the field, and with some difficulty made good his escape to Agra. The Calpee and Gwalior rebels took possession of the city, plundered it, and under Tantia Topee, an active and intriguing agent of the Nana's, established an insurrectionary government. This was in the beginning of mony of the mouth, which I me. This position of things was in the beginnent, which I me. This position of things was serious. The

before next post day. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

of the present cable, is the kind of thing to hope for success with.

A grand banquet had been given in Galway to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in colebration of the establishment of a transatiantic line of steamers from the port of Galway.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the statement that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome is positively contradicted in official quarters.

Despatches from the commandant of the French naval station off Newfoundland announce that, after several interviews with the legislative body of the colony, he had succeeded in establishing the basis of a new treaty relative to the fisheries, and of such a nature as to give satisfaction to all the interests concerned.

The sittings of the Paris Conferences are expected to close on the 15th of August. Another despatch says the protocols were expected to be ready for the signatures of the plenipotentiaries on the 27th July.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have had a conference with the English ambassador on the subjects of the insults offered to Spain in a speech by Lord Malmesbury.

Despatches from St. Petersburgh state that the Czar

jects of the insults offered to Spain in a speech by Lord Malinesbury.

Despatches from St. Petersburgh state that the Czar Alexander has not only withdrawn the decree prohibiting Bible societies, but has actually given them a subscription of 25,000 roubles. Another decree permits the Polish language to be used in the schools of Lithuania, which had been forbidden by the Emperor Nicholas.

A letter received by the Cotton Supply Association of England, from Mr. R. D. Ross, cape Coast Castle, which appears in the London Times, states, emphatically that cotton, which is indigenous to Afcica, and grows abundantly in Ashantee, might be obtained equal to that of Georgia, both in quantity and quality. Mr. Ross thinks the Africans would readily profit by instruction, and that Africa would before long compete well with the slave States of America if capitalists would establish an organization in central districts to purchase and prepare for export all the cotton, which the natives should be left to grow themselves.

THE COLORADO EXPEDITION.

The Lawrence (Kansas) correspondent of the Boston Journal, under date of July 20, gives the following account of the arrival of Lieut. Ives' Colorado expedition at that city, with some particulars in regard to their long and tollages a lower to the control of t

count of the arrival of Lieut. Ives' Colorado expedition at that city, with some particulars in regard to their long and toilsome journey:

"Lieut. Ives' Colorado exploring expedition passed through town this afternoon on their way to Fort Leavenworth. It will be remembered that, after ascending the Colorado from the Gulf of California to above the mouth of the Virgin river, a distance of 250 miles, in the light-draught steamer sent out for the purpose, the commanner returned to the Pacific, leaving the teams and men to cross the country of the Upper Colorado towards Santa Fe, on their route home. Accompanying the train was Dr. J. S. Newberry, surgeon and geologist of the axpedition, with George H. Poacock, trainmaster, B. Mollhausen, artist, and F. W. Egloffestein, topographer.

"The doctor speaks of the Upper Colorado valley as being extremely rich, in geological developments, picturesque and striking in scenery, but utterly barren and valueless for the purpose of civilization. They have brought a large number of fine specimens, geological, ethnological, and botanical, as well as a complete sketch of the topography of that hitherto unknown region. Their explorations have been confined to the 36th and 37th degrees of latitude. They left Lieut. Ives on February 15th, consequently they have been over five months engaged in their work. They have been sixty days on the direct trip home. After leaving the Colorado they struck the San Juan river, and then Lieut. Beale's route, which they report to be the best and most feasible route for the great Pacific railroad. They left Santa Fe on the 20th of June, consequently have been thirty days from that point. All of the men and teams looked exceedingly hard, and the men seemed glad to return to civilization. There were six teams of six mules each, and two ambulances for the officers. They left Santa Fe on the aking a few beed of cattle. They passed a body of 1,700 Indians at the head of the Colorado. They were in their war paint, but could not learn their destination. Th

These 15- daily at the part of 15 days. The part of 15 days are the part of 15 days. The part of 15 days are the part of 15 days. The part of 15 days are the part of 15 days state part of the content of the con